UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NAME	TYPE ALL ENTRIES			
TAL TANK			12/18/79	
HISTORIC	Liberia #155-0001	· All LLG	3/20/80	
AND/OR COMMON	Liberia	INNI	21201-5	
LOCATIO	N 8601, 8653,860	13 Portner Are		- V 2 2
STREET & NUMBER	8800 Mathis	Avenue.		
	8700 Centreville Road	-	NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY. TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	RICT
	Manassas	VICINITY OF	Eighth (Herbert E.	Harris, II)
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
	Virginia		(in city)	
CLASSIFIC	CATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDEN
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	X_BEING CONSIDERED			Santa and Santa Santa and Control
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATIO
NAME	F PROPERTY I. J. & Hilda Breeder			
STREET & NUMBER	8817 Portner Avenue			war - se-
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	Manassas	VICINITY OF	Virginia 2	2110
LOCATIO	N OF LEGAL DESCI	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE.				
REGISTRY OF DEED	S,ETC. Prince William Cou	mty Courthouse		
STREET & NUMBER			The second second	
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	Manassas		Virginia	
REPRESE	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS	(3) (See Continuati	on Sheet #1)
TITLE				
A 2007/200	toria American Budli	- Commence	has this property	
DATE (I) HIS	toric American Buildin	-	determined eligib	re: A I N
1936		X FEDERAL	_STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR	M. (1997)			
SURVEY RECORDS	Library of Congress			
	LIDEARY Of Congress			
CITY, TOWN	biblary of congress	it	STATE	



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT

X GOOD

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED
__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Liberia is a two-story, five-bay brick house located on a tree-planted hill on an undeveloped parcel of land in the city of Manassas about one mile north of the business district. The brick is laid in Flemish bond on the front, and in four-course American bond on the ends and back. Unfortunately the brickwork has been poorly repointed. Interior walls are also brick. The roof has parapet gable ends with corbeled shoulders and is covered with asphalt shingles. A single, concealed chimney is located in each gable end. A modern two-story colonnaded portico runs part way across the front of the house, and there is a one-story, enclosed frame porch with a gable roof on the rear of the house.

Exterior decorative features include a molded brick cornice with a saw-tooth design, quarter-round chimney closet windows in the gable ends, jack arches over the windows and a circular-arched doorway (front and rear) with a semicircular fanlight. Doorways front and rear are recessed and paneled. Large initials "WI" appear on the northeast gable end in glazed bricks.

The plan of this single-pile farmhouse is that of an "I" housewith a modified central passage. The open-well stair is located to the rear and left of the central passage. There is a small study in the room behind the stair, and the kitchen is located in the corresponding room on the right of the central hall behind the dining room.

Liberia's noteworthy interior woodwork includes a keyed, elliptical molded arch in the central passage leading to the concealed stair. The arch is ornamented with pendant-like motifs. Both the paneled front and rear doors are surmounted by a keyed, molded semicircular fan arch. A molded baseboard decorated with a circular cutout design is found both in the central hall and the parlor (southwest room). The open-string stair has a molded banister, a slender colonette newel, two rectangular balusters per tread, and scrolled brackets. Symmetrically molded trim with turned cornerblocks is found throughout the house. The doors in the hall and throughout the house are six-panel.

The mantel in the southwest room consists of a molded shelf supported by consoles resting on pairs of slender, reeded, engaged columns, which rest on molded rectangular blocks. A diagonally reeded architrave surrounds the fireplace. The frieze has a dogear motif in all four corners.

The dining room, or northeast room, contains a plainer mantel—an architrave surround and a molded shelf supported on either side by a single engaged column resting on a molded rectangular base.

There are no surviving early outbuildings at Liberia except for a stone spring house located about fifty yards northeast of the house. There is a cemetery north of the house which contains the graves of members of the Weir family who died during the mid-19th century. Behind the house are the remains of an early 20th-century dairy barn, a small tenant house, and other 20th-century farm buildings.

The property being nominated consists of a rectangle measuring about 1800 feet by 1200 feet.

The remainder of the property will soon be developed.

Construction will probably affect in part the present tree-lined approach to the house and the pond to the southeast of the house beside the present driveway.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
_1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	_LAW	SCIENCE	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	X_MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
X_1800-1899	COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	

SPECIFIC DATES

c. 1825

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Liberia is an early 19th-century brick, Federal farmhouse which is noteworthy for its architecture, its fine interior trim, and its excellent state of preservation. Liberia has its origins with the renowned Carters of Virginia. The property achieved prominence during the Civil War when it was used as headquarters by both Confederate and Union forces. Both Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, in addition to other statesmen, visited Liberia during the War.

Liberia, a sophisticated rural, Federal-style brick farmhouse with antecedents in the classic Tidewater plantation house, is one of the few remaining houses of its type in Prince William County. The land was originally part of vast acreage patented in 1724 by the agent for the Northern Neck proprietary, Robert "King" Carter, who patented as much as 90,000 acres in the present counties of Prince William, Fauquier and Fairfax in the names of his sons, grandsons and others. The 6,730-acre Lower Bull Run Tract was divided into 12 plantations, each named after a sign of the zodiac. Liberia, the only mansion from this tract which still retains its name, was built on the 1,660-acre "Libra" plantation in about 1825 by William Weir, whose wife Harriet Bladen Mitchell was a granddaughter of Robert "King" Carter. Liberia and Ben Lomond are the only remaining "Carter" houses of the dozen or so that existed in this region during the late 18th and 19th centuries. Portisi, Pittsylvania, Sudley, Sunnyside, Bleak Hill, Hazel Plain, Red Hill, Woodland and Mountain View were all Carter houses of comparable, if not finer, quality that no longer exist.

Although it is presently located within the boundaries of Manassas, which was incorporated in 1873, Liberia was standing well before the early days of Manassas, which had its origins in the 1850s as a junction on the Orange and Alexandria Railway. The house withstood the ravages of the Civil War; when Manassas was burned twice, in March 1862 by General J. E. Johnson and in August 1862 by General Jackson, Liberia alone was left standing amidst the burning rubble.

It was during the Civil War period that Liberia achieved prominence. In June 1861, General P. G. T. Beauregard became commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia at the First Battle of Manassas. Beauregard founded Camp Pickens on Liberia's grounds and, between July and September 1861, he made the Weir house his headquarters. President Jefferson Davis visited Liberia on July 21, 1862 when, after the First Battle of Manassas, he met with Generals Johnston and Beauregard for a council of war.

About a year later, Liberia was used as Union headquarters by General Irvin McDowell, then commander of Union forces in Northern Virginia. President Lincoln and Secretary of War Edwin Stanton visited McDowell at Liberia on June 19, 1862 after McDowell had suffered injuries in a fall from his horse. Two days later, Secretary of State William Seward is said to have visited McDowell at Liberia.

